WEGNER, Z.

PCLAND / Zooparasitology. Acarina and Insects. Vectors G of Pathogenic Agents. Insects.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1959, 24295.

Author : Wegner, Zofia.
Inst : Not given.

Title : Lice which Parasitize on Small Mammals of "oj-

ewodztwo Szczecinskie.

Orig Pub: Acta parasitol. polon., 1957, 5, No 1-12, 163-

176.

Abstract: With the aim of studying the possible role of

lice in the pathogenesis of tularemia epizooties in July-September, 1953, a collection of ectoparasites of small mammals was effected in tojewodztwo Szczecinskie (Poland). 1,111 specimens were collected altogether, which belonged to 131 specimens

Card 1/3

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POLAND / Zooparasitology. Acarina and Insects. Vectors G of Pathogenic Agents. Insects.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1959, 24295.

Abstract: cies. A combined table is cited which characterizes the degree of infection of different forms of mammals by lice of various species. For the most important species of lice (Hoplopleura acanthopus and other), the frequency of finding males, females and larvae in various seasons of the year is indicated. Among the examined rodents, common field mice /Microtus/ were prevalent; a large number of field-mice-economers, common hares, house mice, Norway rats and field mice were prevalent. 9 varieties of lice were discovered: Inderlein-ellus nitzschi, Hoplopleura acanthopus, and H. affinis, Haemodipsus lyriocephalus and H. ventricosus, Polyplax gracilis, P. serrata and P. spinulosa. It is noted that H. lyriocephalus, H. ventricosus

Card 2/3

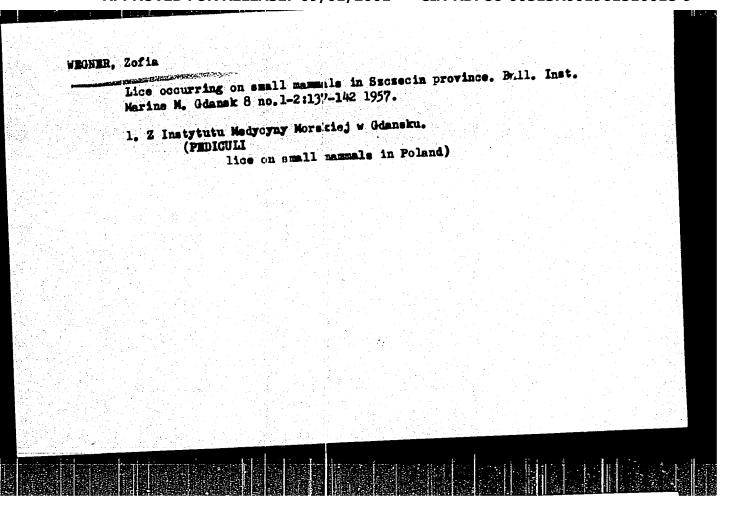
PCIAND / Zooparasitology. Acarina and Insects. Vectors G of Pathogenic Agents. Insects.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1959, 24295.

Abstract: and P. gracilis were discovered for the first time on the examined territories of Poland. The most numerous were H. acanthopus and P. sinulosa. Of the varieties for which several hosts are characteristic, H. acanthopus (apart from rodents, it was found on moles and common shrew) and P. serrata were noted. It is assumed that lice can participate in the spreading of tularemia, but the bacteriological examination of H. acanthopus gave negative results. -- S. S. Shvarts.

Card 3/3

41



Wegmer Z.; Wegmer, Z.; Kamecki, Z.

Spontaneous infection of tick Exodes ricinus by the virus of tick encephalitis in the coast district Bull. Inst. Marine M. Gdansk 8 no.3-4:173-182 1957.

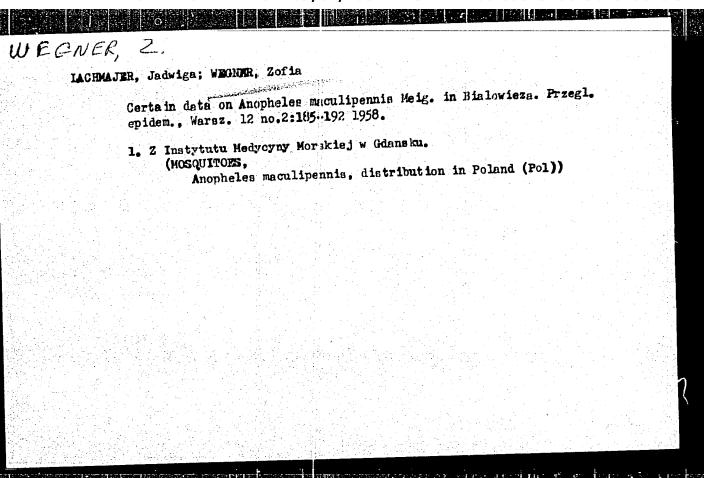
1. (From the Institute of Marine Medicine, Gdansk).

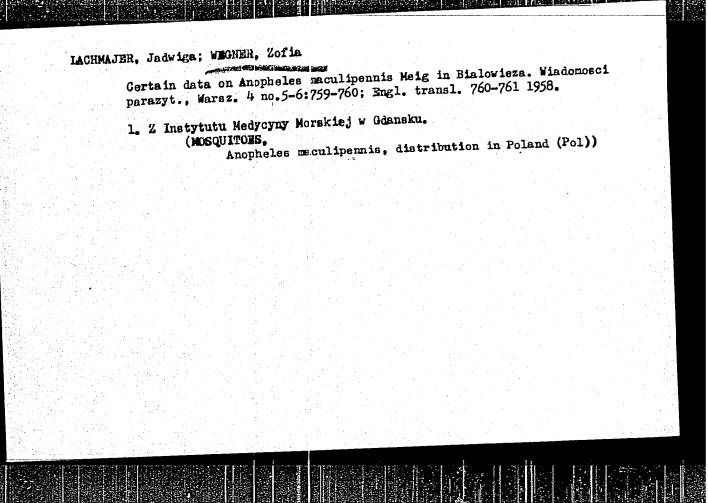
(TICK)

Inodes ricinus host of epidemic encephalitis virus in Foland).

(ENCHPHALITIS, MPHHEMIC, trans.

by tick Ixodes ricinus in Foland).





WEGNER, Zofia; PRZYBOROWSKI, Tadeusz

Ectoparasites in rats in Gdynin harbor, Wiadomosci parasyt., Warsz. 4 no.5-6:773-774; Engl. transl. 774 1958.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej w Gdansku.

(PARSITES.

actoparasites in rats in seaports (Pol))

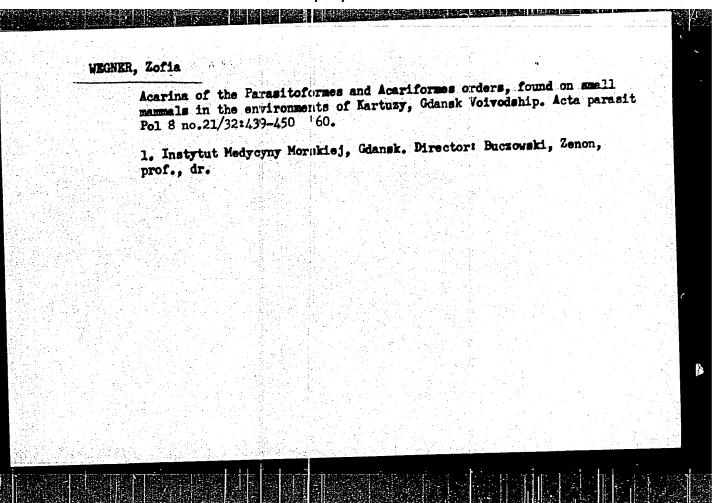
(RATS.

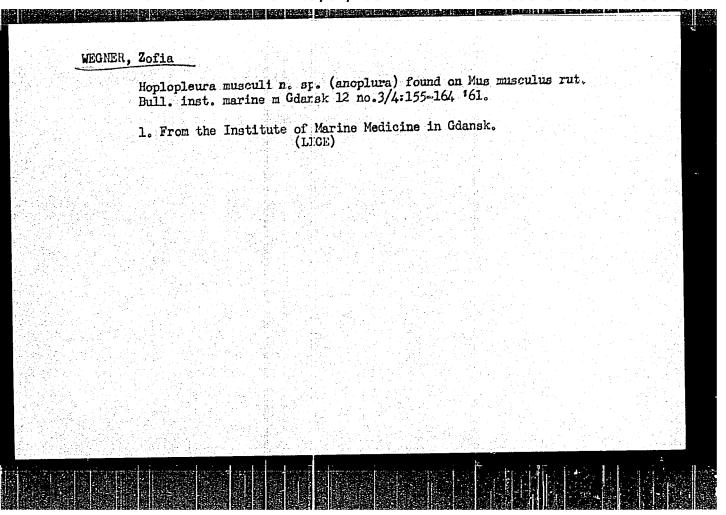
ectoparasites in seaports (Pol))

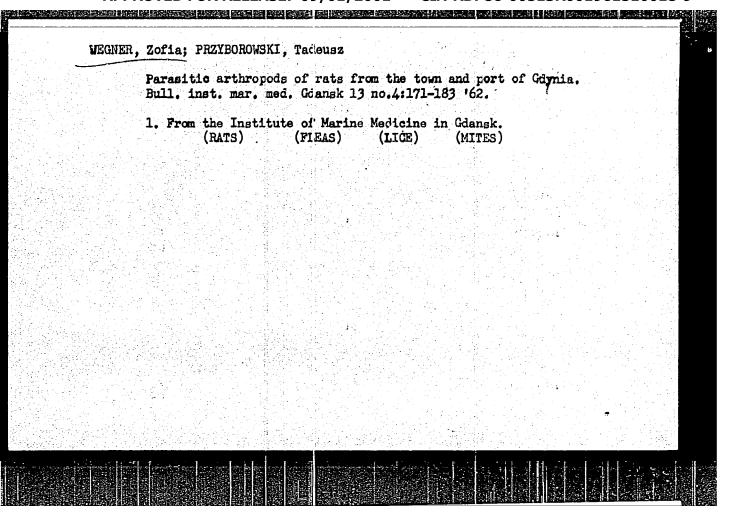
LACHMAJER, Jadwiga; WEGNER, Zofia

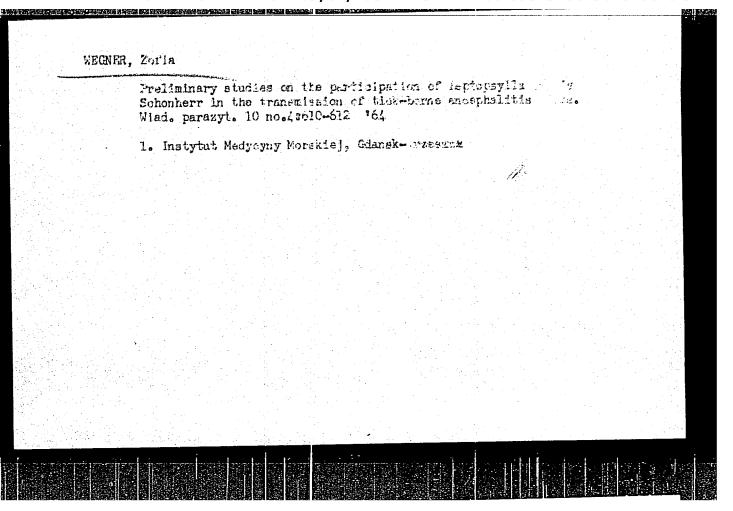
Characteristics of a natural focus of encephalitis viruses in the neighbourhood of Kartuzy. (Gdansk province) 1957. II. Small. mammals and their ecto-parasites in the neighbourhood of Kartuzy. Bull. Inst. Marine M. Gdansk 10 no.3/4:175-184: 159.

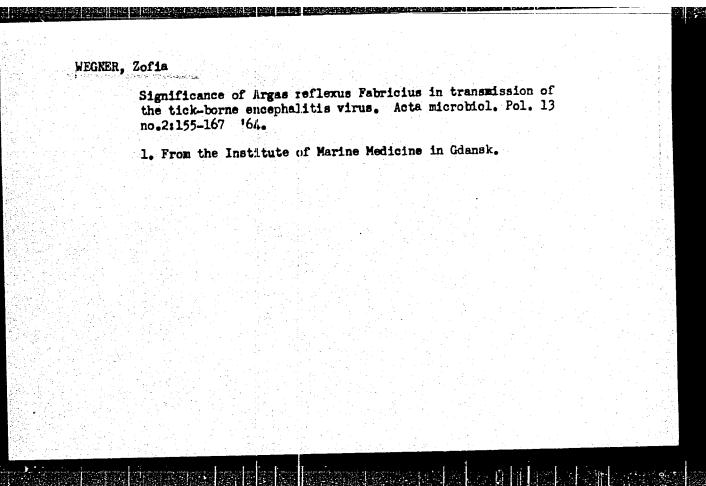
1. From the Institute of Marine Medicine in Gdansk. (ENCEPHALITIS EPIDEMIC transm.)

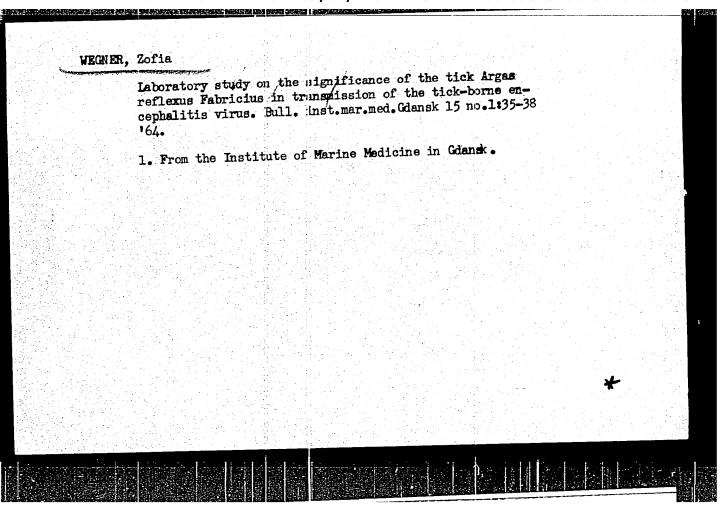












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_	L 30040-66 T JK ACC NR. AP6009162 (A) SOURCE CODE: PO/0090/65/000/005/0499/0504		
	AUTHOR: Lachmajer, Judwiga; Wegner, Zofia		
	ORG: None TITLE: Medical scientific-research and therapeutic centers in North		
	Vietnam Source: Wiadomości parazytologiczne, no. 5, 1965, 499-504		
	TOPIC TAGS: medical personnel, medical facility, medical research,		
	ABSTRACT: Five persons, including the authors and Dr. C. Zwierz, spent three months in North Vietnam. Their mission was to study the organithree months in North Vietnam Health Service, the scientific-research and service of the North Vietnam Health Service, the scientific as well as to		
	establish contacts with the Vietnamese medical institutions. The team establish contacts with the Vietnamese medical institutions. The team establish contacts with the Vietnamese medical institutions. The team establish contacts with the Vietnamese medical institutions. The team establish contacts with the Vietnamese medical institutions.		
 	visited the Institute of Malaria, Parasitology, and Entomology visited the Institute of headed by Dr. Dang van Ngu, the University of Hanoi, the Institute of the Trachoma and Eye Diseases in Hanoi, the Institute of Epidemiology and		
	를 맞았는 것이 있는 경기를 받는 것이 되었다. 그는 것이 되는 것이 되었다는 것이 되었다. 그는 것이 되었다. 그는 것이 되었다. 보다 나무를 했는데, 한 마시트를 가고 있는 것이 없는 것이 되었다. 그 것이 되었다는 것이 되었다. 그 것이 되었다. 그 것이 되었다.		
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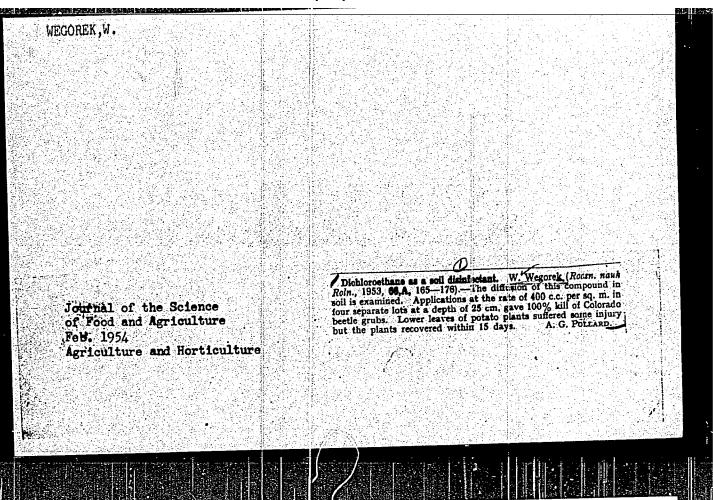
ACC NR: AP6009162

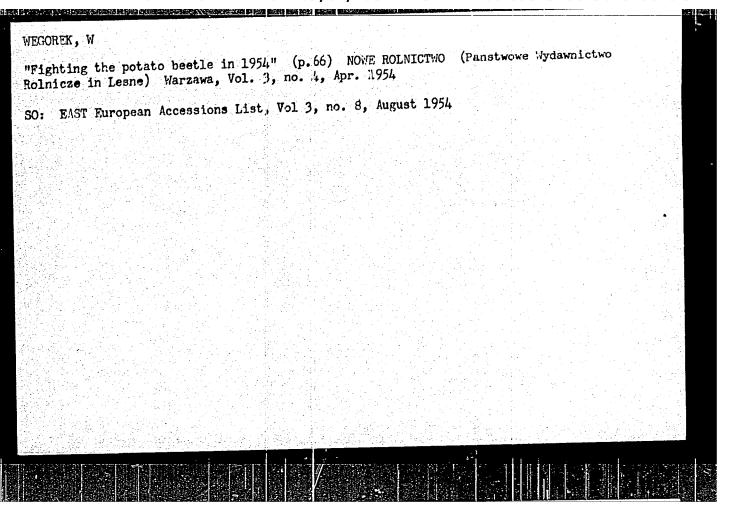
Hygiene in Hanoi, the Institute of Traditional Medicine, the Institute of Pharmacology, and the Institute of Tuberculosis headed by Dr. Pham Ngoc Thach, who is also the Minister of Health. The Polish team visited also the Bach Mai Hospital and the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital also the Bach Mai Hospital and the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital in Hanoi, the Vietnam-Czechoslovak Friendship Hospital in Hai Phong where Dr. Phanth Trinth conducts research in histopathology of ascaridiasis, hospitals in Thai Nguyen and Vinh, a village hospital in the district of Dien Chao, and a hospital for lepers in Quynh Lap. The prevailing diseases in North Vietnam are malaria, filariasis, ascaridiasis, amediasis, and ancylostomiasis.

SUB CODE: 05,06,14/ SUBM DATE: none

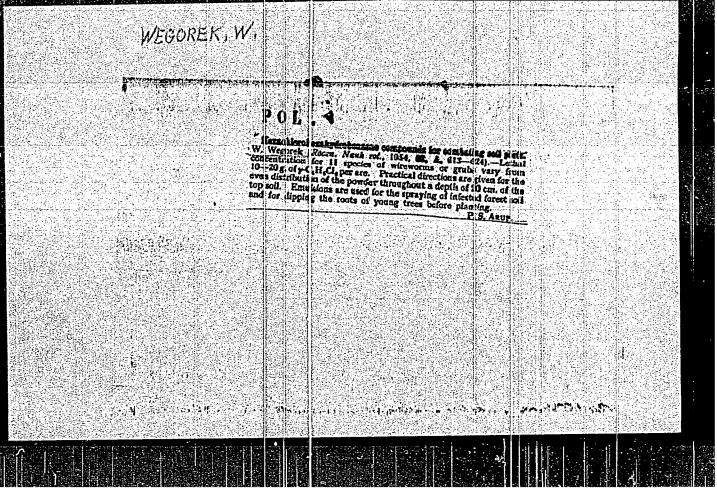
Card 2/2

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WEGOREK, W.

Investigations on spring migrations of the Colorado beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say) and possibilities of localizing and destroying its larvae. p.247.

EKOLOGIA POLSKA. SERIA A. Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 3, no. 9, 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959 Uncl.

Wegorek, W.

FOLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Festicides.

H-18

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Khim., No 14, 1958, No 47865

Author

: W. Wegorek

Inst Title

: Action of MCH Freparations and Chlordan On Plants and Soil

Microflora.

Orig Pub

: Roczn. nauk rolniczych, 1957, 174, No. 2, 373 - 392.

Abstract

HCH scorches young sprouts of plants on sendy soil (S); treatment with HCH of heavy soil does not influence the plants. The decreases of wheat crop on sandy S. reaches 9%; HCH furthers the rise of wheat crop on fixed S Chlordan (I) did not scorch the sprouts either on heavy, or on light S. The effect of HCH and I on the S microflora has not been made quite clear. 12 kg per hectare of 100%-ual HCH on the basis of the 2-isomer suppresses the microflora very much.

Card 1/1

III - CEK MI.

WEGOKEK, W.

Haring the latest Market and Assessed

FOLAND / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Insects and Arachnids. Chemical Method of Controlling Harmful Insects and Arachnids.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96560.

: Wegorek. W. Author

: Not given. : The Action of Haxachlorecyclohexane (BHC) and Inst Title

Chlordan on Plants and Microflora of the Soil.

Orig Pub: Roczn. nauk rolniczych, 1957, A74, No 2, 373-

392.

Abstract: On sandy soils BHC decreases germination, arrests development of young plants and dimin-

ishes the wheat crop; according to the author this was caused by the direct action of BHC on seeds and nutrition. Stimulating action on the development of wheat was observed on heavy soils;

Card 1/3

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POLAND / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Insects and Arachnids. Chemical Method of Controlling Harmful Insects and Arachnids.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96560.

Abstract: it was supposed that this phenomenon was caused by the activation of the process of transforming the nutrition resources into a form assimilable by the plants. Apprehension was expressed that BHC may gradually decrease soil fertility on tenacious soils. Chlordan did not cause inhibition of the wheat plants on light or heavy soils. Microbiological analyses of various type soils did not give a clear picture of the effect of BHC or chlordan on bacteria and mold, although BHC was introduced into the soil in quantities considerably larger than those recommended. A small increase of nitrogen-fixing bacteria in

POLAND / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Insects P and Arachnids. Chemical Method of Controlling Harmful Theects and Arachnids.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 95560.

Abstract: heavy soils, in which BHC was introduced, was noted. When 12 kg/ha of v-isomer as lindane was introduced, the quantity of microorganisms of all examined types decreased more than ten times.

Card 3/3

POLAND / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Insect and Mite Pests.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54318.

: Wegorec, Wadysaw.
: Not given. Author

Inst

: Colorado Potato Exetle in the Biocoenosis of the Title

Potato Field.

Orig Pub: Polskie pismo entomol., 1957, B, No 2, 31-43.

Abstract: The study of the potato field biocoenosis in Poland showed the great dearth and practical absence of potato beetle entomorhages! The only exception were the fungi of the denus Beauveria. It would be erroneous, however, to subject the entire potato area in Poland ()2 1/2 million ha.) to a yearly, and with that, repeated chemical treatment. Here, spring is most important in the spread of the pest

Card 1/3

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

POLAND / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Insect and Mite Pests.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Blol., No 12, 1958, 54318.

Abstract: (summer in Western Europe): the emergence of the Colorado beetle is timed to the appearance of the potato sprouts which are sought and discovered by the young beetles. A control plan suggested for the Colorado beetle consists of laying baiting belts by means of planting three rows of potatoes along the long side of the past seasons potato fields as well as laying baiting belts in the form of separate plots scattered among the potato fields of the preceding year. The young emerging beetles concentrate on the potato sprouts and are easily destroyed on this comparatively small area. In laying out the baiting belts and fields, it should be taken into account that the proximity of forest plantings greatly reduces the baiting effect by

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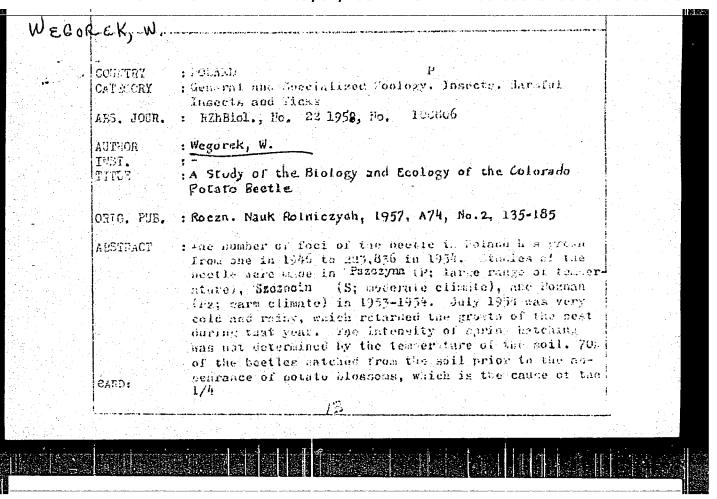
POLAND / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Insect and Mite Pests.

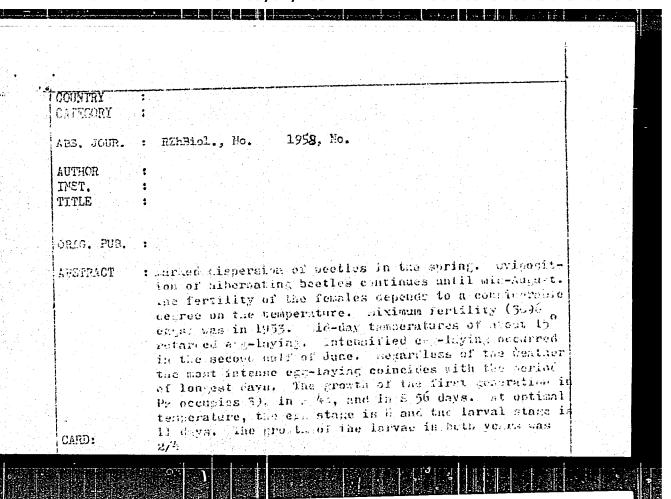
Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54318.

Abstract: blocking the air currents carrying the smell of the potato tops. Application of the presented plan will not only considerably reduce the area of chemical treatment, but will also provide an opportunity to produce elements in the potato field biocoenosis which will be antagonistic to the Colorado beetle.

— A. P. Bovnar-Zapoliskiy.

Card 3/3





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ABS. JOUR.	. RZhBiol., No. 1958, No.
AUTHOR	
INST. TITLE	마음 마음이 보고 된다고 되지 않는 마음 마음 마음에 하고 있다. 그는 다시 다시 다시 다시 사용하는 사용 발표를 보고 있는 것들이 들었는데 보고 있는데 보고 있는데 보고 있다. 사용하는 사용 발표를 보고 있는데 보고 있는데 보고 있는데 보고 있는데 보고 있다.
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AESTRACT	enearly identical. Summer bastles in 1958 assessed in 2 week later, and i 2 weeks laterthan in 1955, in Pz 1 week later, and is slightly carrier than in 1955. In 1975 the fertili selightly carrier than in 1955, higher and co-rised of the summer females was much higher and co-rised of the summer females. In S females aid not lay of the layers at its beight. In S females aid not lay of
	enearly isentical. Summer bestles in 1950 anneared to coorly isentical. Summer bestles in 1950, in Pz 1 week later, and

Buther's ammary.

WEG	OREK, W.		ilestí
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	COUNTRY CATECORY ABS. JOUR.	POLANI : Pol	
	AUTHOR INST. TITLE	: We orek, W. :- :A Study of dibernation of the Colorado Potato Sectle in Connection with its Physiology	
	ORIG. PUB.	: Roczu. Sauk Rolniczych, 1957, A74, No.2, 515-330	
	APSTRACT CARD:	: Studies were mare of the dependence between the physiologic state of beetles and their mortality at the time of hibernation. The studies included summer beetles of different groups which were distinguished by their feeding and by the laying of eggs prior to dispance. The females were the first to hipernate if they and not fair eggs (A), then the males, and lastly the females which had laid eggs (5). Defore this retreat to albernation, there was a reduction in content of free water (from 6-90 to 49-56), protein citrogen (from 11-16 to 6-10) and an increase in fat (from 6-9 to 25-44.). At the time of hibernation, the males and the 1/5	

COUNTRY CATECORY 1958, Ho. RZhBiol., No. ABS. JOUR. AUTHOR IMST. TITLE ORIG. PUB. : A females contained about 51.2% free water, and the B females about 77.5%, and the lipocytic coefficient was ABSTRACT 6 in onles, 4.5 in A, and 3.4 in B. Feeding on lanves of potatoes of various types did not influence the paysiology of the bestles. Albernating sectles died in autumn and spring, but not often in winter. in autumn 56.3% of B, 29.1% of moles, and 2.6% of A died. There was no difference in the winter mortality. There was aclose dependence between the free water content of hibernating beetles and their death rate. The spring CARD: 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961510018-9

RZhBiol., No. 1958, No. ASS. JOUR. AUTHOR INST. TITLE ORIG. FUB. ; emergence of beetles depends less on soil temperature ABSTRACT table on the maximum air temperature. After arousing, the beetles come to the top layer of soil and remain there until conditions favor their coming to the surface. Cessation of diapause depends very much on the moisture of the soil. with insufficient moisture the beetles may undergo diapouse throughout an entire vegetative period. No influence of the sex of the beetle or the quality of its summer feeding substance could oe detected on the time of appearance in the soring. -From the author's summary.

COUNTRY

WEGOREK, W.

"Current problems in the field of the protection of plants in the United States" p. 765 (Nowe Rolnictwo, Vol. 7, No. 18, Sept. 1958, Warsaw, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 8, No. 1, Jan. 59.

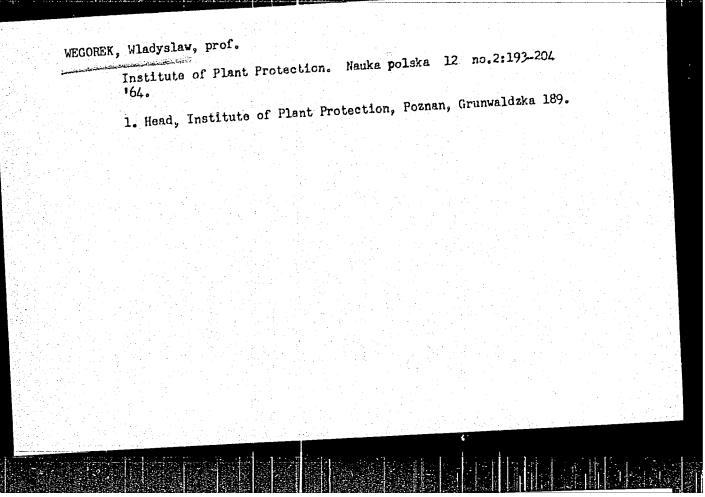
WEGOREK, W.

Complex methods of fighting plant pests and diseases, p.127

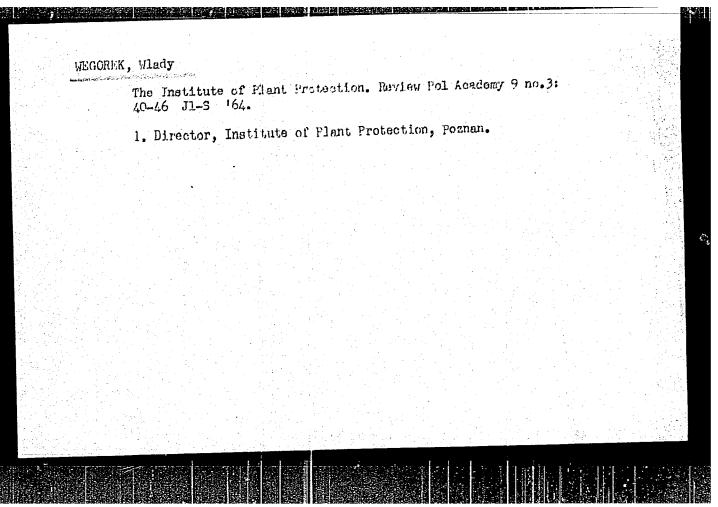
EKOLOGIA POLSKA, SERIA B. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Ekologiczny) Warszawa, Poland Vol. 5, no. 2, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accession (EFAI) IC, vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960

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AUTHOR:

Wegrowski, Marian, Master of Engineering

TITLE:

Conference on Ingot Moulds

PERIODICAL:

Wiadomości hutnicze, 1959, Nr 11-12, pp 390-391

(Poland)

ABSTRACT:

The conference, dealing with the production and uses of ingot moulds, took place at the Zabrze Metallurgical Plant on October 9-10, 1959 and was organized by the Gliwice branch of the Technical Association of Polish Foundrymen. The following papers were read: Janszewicz, Platon, master of engineering, docent - French experiences in the production and exploitation of ingot moulds; Kalinowski, Wiktor, master of engineering - Production of ingot moulds in England; Augustyniak, Stefan, master of engineering - The influence of chemical composition and structure on the durability of ingot moulds; Sioda, Henryk, master of engineering - Mechanization of ingot mould production; Selbert, Jerzy, master of engineering - Production of ingot moulds

Card 1/2

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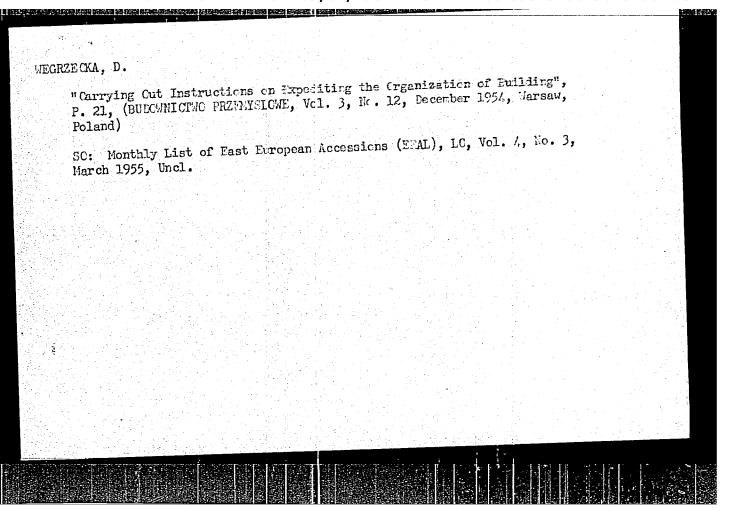
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POL/43-59-11/12-22/33

Conference on Ingot Moulds

at the Zabrze plant; Mańka, Staniskaw, Engineer - Ingot mould flaws, methods of combating these flaws and statistics on the consumption of ingot moulds in the period 1947-59. It was noted that consumption improved from 17.9 kG/ton in 1954 to 23.17 kG/ton in 1958 and that a saving of 1 kG/ton on a national scale means an economy of 17.2 million zkoty. The conference resolved: still further to reduce the consumption factor of ingot moulds; to establish a special committee for this purpose; to pay bonuses to working crews achieving the best results in this respect; recommend specialization in the production of ingot moulds; use spheroidal graphite cast iron for this purpose as widely as possible; take advantage of experience gained in this field in foreign countries, especially in England and France.

Card 2/2



POLAND

SHOCZYNSKI, Jan, BUCZKOWSKI, Mieczyslaw, and WEGRZBCKA, Jadwige, Second Clinic of Internal Diseases (II Klinika Chorob Wewnetrznych) of the Silesian Medical Academy (Slaske Akademia Medyczna) and of the Clinical Division (Dzial Kliniczny) of the Institute of Work Medicine in the Coal and Metallurgical Industry (Instytut Medycyny Fracy w Przemysle Weglewym i Hutniczym) (Director: Prof. Br. med. Witeld ZAHORSKI)

"Latent Bronchospasms in Pneumoconiosis."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lokarski, Vol 17. No 48, 26 Nov 62, pp 1862-1865.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Results and statistical analysis are given for ventilemetric studies on with pneumoconiesis, pulmonary emphysema, and chronic and spasmotic bronchitis. Pneumotachographic tracings will reveal latent bronches smasms in them before and after administration of spasmolytic drugs. Bronchespasus does not appear more frequently in pneumoconiesis than in the other diseases and is related rather to complications in its course. Thirty references, primarily German and English.

1/1

SROCZYNSKI, Jan; BUCZKOWSKI, Mieczyslaw; WEGRZECKA, Jadwiga

Latent spastic conditions in pneumoconioses. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no. 3:
1862-1865 26 0 162.

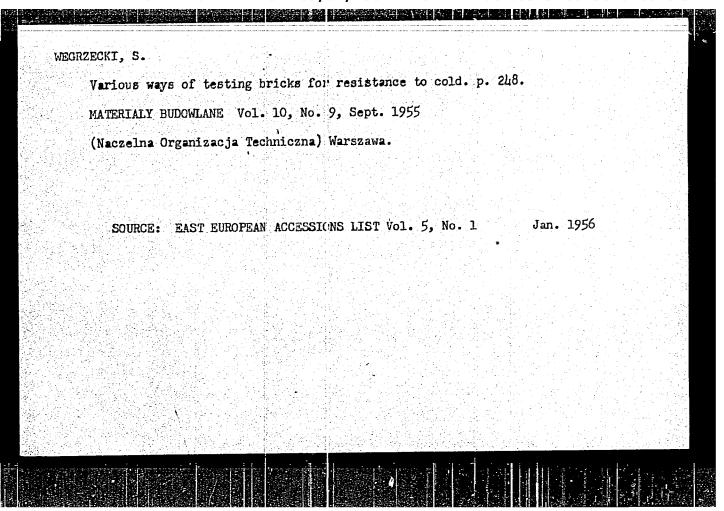
1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Sl. AM 1 Dzialu Klinicznego
Instytutu Medycyns Pracy w Przemysle Weglowym i Hutniczym; kierownik:
prof. or med. Witcld Zahorski.

(PNEUMOCONIOSIS) (BRONCHIAL DISEASES) (SPASM)

WEGRZECKI, M.
WEGRZECKI, M. Main road in the Slovak Tatra Mountains. p. 4.

Vol. 28, no. 10, Oct. 1956
TURYSTA
Poland
So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

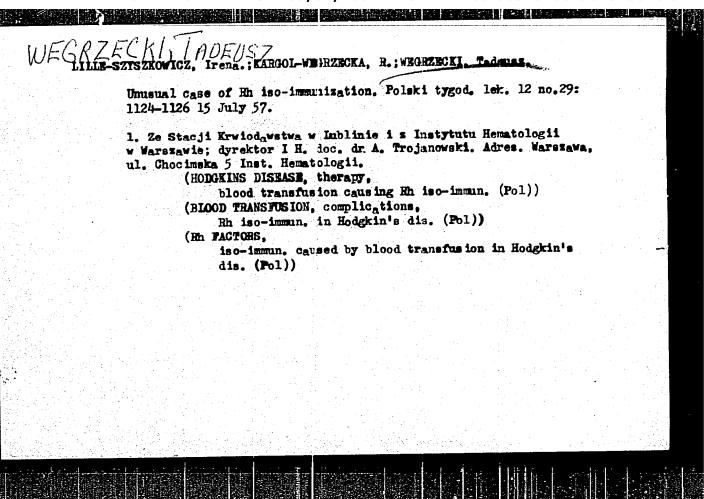
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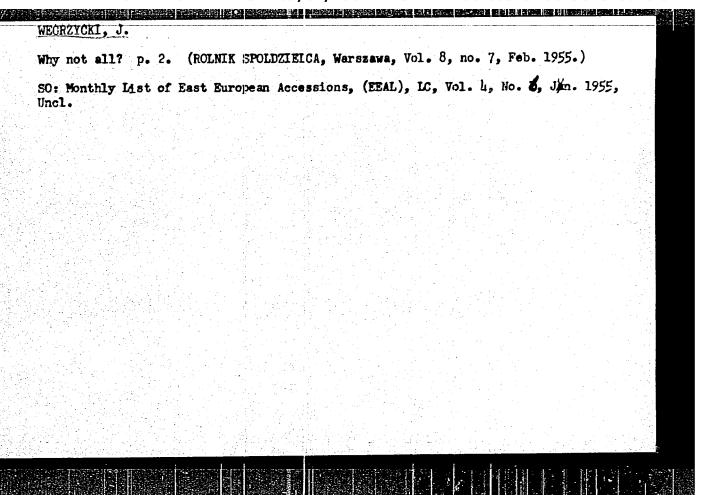
ZYTKIEWICZ, Anna; WEGRZECKI, Tadleusz

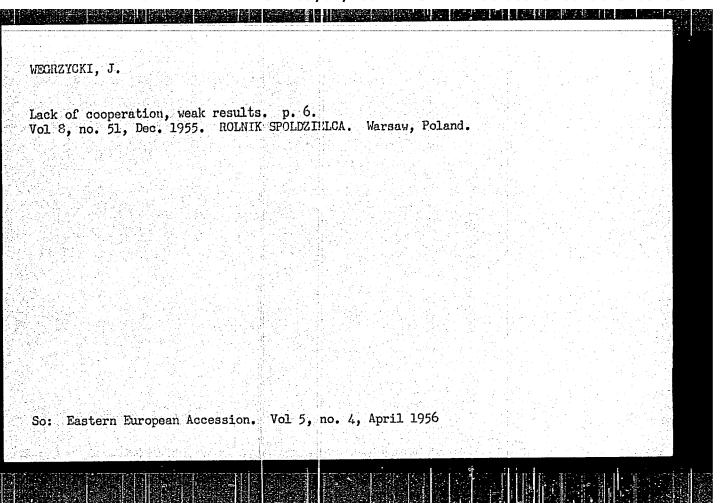
Late results of treatment of the hemolytic disease of the newborn according to our experience. Wiad. lek. 18 no.19: 1523-1526 10 '65.

1. Z Oddzialu Noworodkow I Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. S. Liebhart) i z Wojewodzkiej Stacji Krwiodawstwa w Lublinie (Kierownik: dr. med. T. Wegrzecki).



WECRZYCKI, J. Better late than never, p. 2. (ROLNIK SPOLDZIELCA, Warszawa, Vol. 8, no. 5, Jan. 1955.) SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jun. 1955, Uncl.





WECRZYCKI, J.

WECRZYCKI, J. Quarrels do not help. p. 6. Vol. 9, no. 5, Jan. 1956. ROLNIK SPOLDZIFLCA. Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (FEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

WEGRZYCKI, J.

Peasants do not forbear. p. 6. (ROLNIK SPOLDZIELCA. Vol. 9, no. 8, Feb. 1956, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957, Uncl.



WECRZYCKI, J.

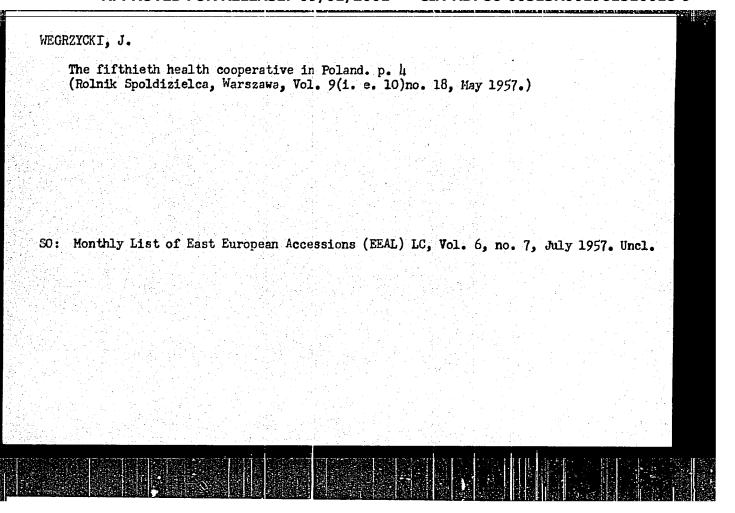
WECRZYCKI, J. District Conference of Cooperationists in Wejherowa. p. 6. Vol. 9, no. 12, Mar. 1956. ROLNIK SPOLDZIELCA. Warszawa, Poland

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) VOL 6 NO 4 APRIL 1957

WEDRZYCKI, J.

Slovenes of Ustronie Morskie. p. 6.
(ROIMIK SPOLDZIELCA. Vol. 9, no. 3., July 1956, Warszawa, Poland)

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Profiles of the subsidence basin in the initial stage of the exploitation of deposits. p.77 (GORNICTWO, No. 3, 1956, Krakow, Poland)

SD: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lt., Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957 Uncl.

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Conditions of the best utilization of stowing pipes. p. 430.

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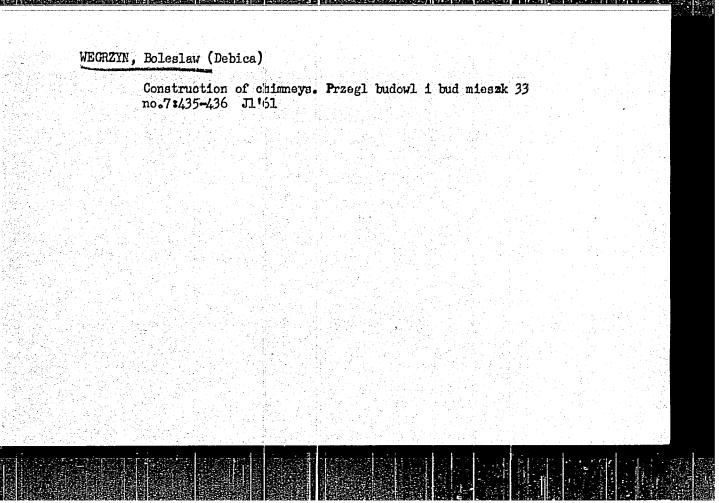
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SZCZERBAN, Jerzy; WYSZNACKA, Wanda; WEGRZYN, Barbara; WASOWSKA, Teresa; IGNATOWSKA, Hanna; ADYNOWSKA, Sylwia

Portal vein catheterization in the diagnosis of portal hypertension. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.21:747-749 24 My 165.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicinej AM w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Nielubowicz), z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. D. Aleksandrow) i z Zakladu Radiologii Lekarskej AM w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. L. Zgliczynski).



WEGEZUO, J.	Spawenie cienkich gląd Spawala ctwa. No.	621.791. of This Sicel Sheets by Hears of lack stalowych elektrodant letacy 1953, pp. 122—120, 14 figs., 1 fab. ding has gyolyed a special type o	rair. Prue	
	for it.: semi automatic tains a description of e by means of orizontal the semi-automatic matification of electrodes covered form at all orizontal trodes have, by compa are welding method, a relatively more rapid in	ining his evolved a special type of idding of thin sicel sheets. This is periments in the welding at thin is ectrodes, together with instructions of it welding sheets. Welds maded with a coaling from interial landing neathers and free from a sters. Welds made by using horizon with those carried out; by in metallographic structure, and as at transfer to the copper clamps overheal	article coi- steel eteels explaining o with hi- ncid in its con-metal id confal elec- ne ordinary a result id holding itie	

POL	Wearryn J. New Ele trote Qualities Ecveloped by the Welding Instrute. "Nowe gatunki etch red spracewanych w Insignicie Stawainiciwa". Przegląd Spiewainiciwa. No. 8, 1954, pp. 170—172. it figs. 1 tab. The Welding Institute in Poland has developed new kinds of electrodes for welding ferre us materials. Electrodes for illiting hol-working dies approximated in clambel composition to that of the WNL alloy steel of which the dies good results. Endobour type cast-tron electrodes can satisfactority replace expensive stellite in stellite-like alloys containing tungsten, colait end chromitim. A new kind of electrode—the EP 42.A.E.C. type of plender, hot zamist electrode with neld-ore sheetin—nes been introduced for semi-austematic welding. Mureover, a type of electrode					
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WEGRZYN J.

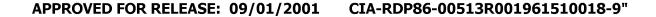
"New Types of Electrodes Designed in the Institute of Welding", p. 170, (PRZEGLAD SPAWALNICTWA, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug. 1954, Werszewa, Poland)

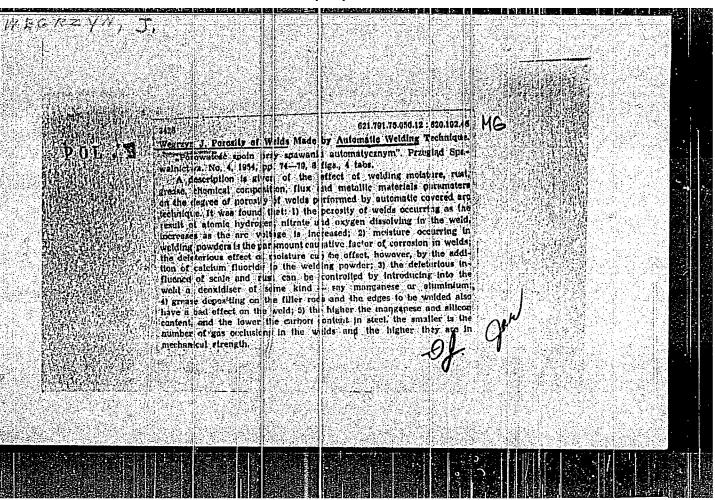
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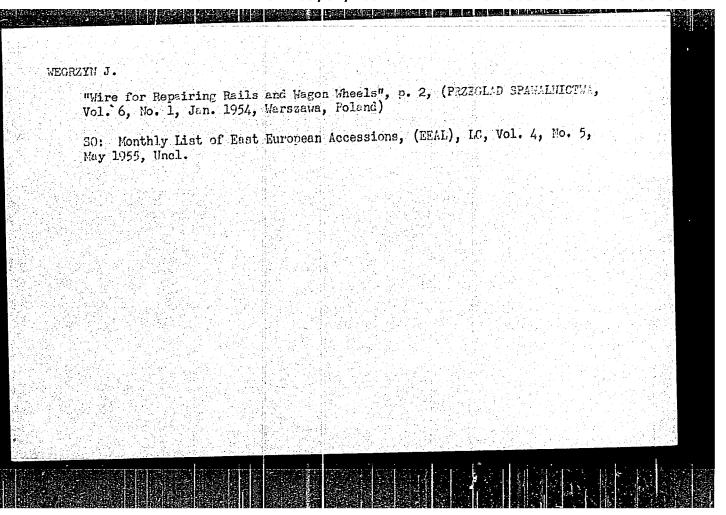
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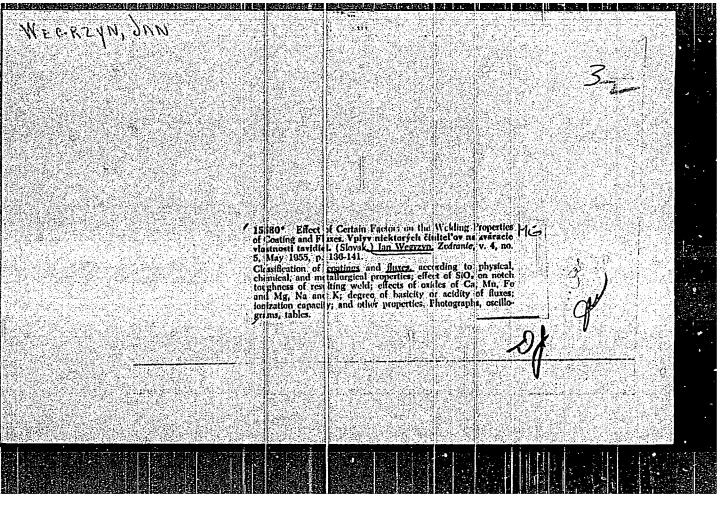
"Electrodes for Welding Thick Plates", p. 179; "Production Plan for Auxiliary Welding Materials", p. 185, (PRZEGLAD SPAWALNICTWA, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.









WEGRZYN, J.

"Influence of Certain Factors on the Welding Properties of Filler Rods in Submerged Arc Welding", p. 7, "Defreezing Water-Supply Pipes by Means of Arc Welders", p. 13, (PRZEGLAD SPAWALNICTWA, Vol. 7, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Warszawa, Poland)

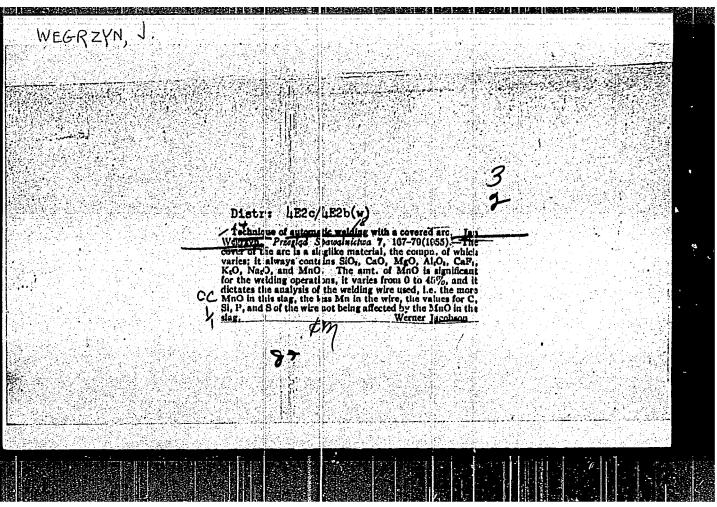
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

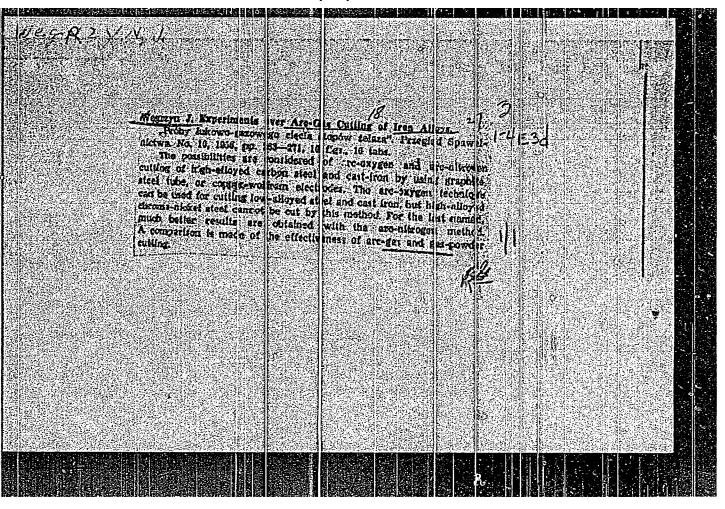
WEGRZYN, J.

Shielded automatic arcwelding. p. 167.

PRZEGLAD SPAWALNICTWA. (Stewarzyszenie Inzynierow i Technikow Mechanikow Polskichs i Instytut Spawalnictwa) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 7, no. 7/8, July/ Aug. 1955.

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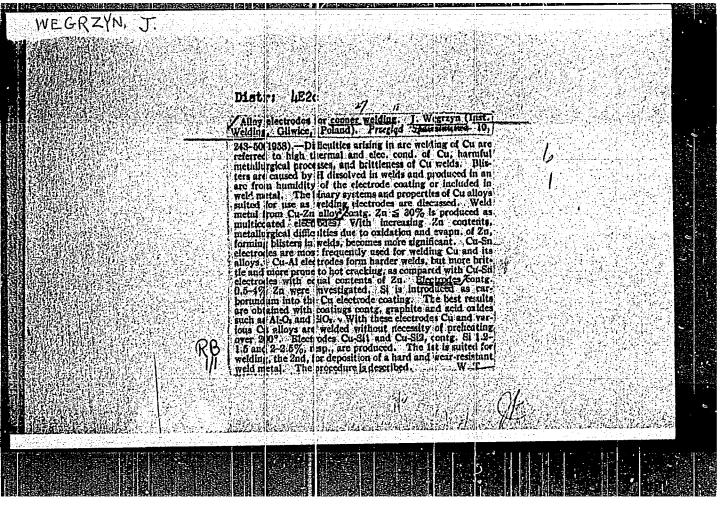


WEGRZYN, J.

Fluxes for the automatic hard facing of foundry rollers.

P. 178 (PRZEGLAD SPAWALNICTWA) (Warsaw, Poland) Vol. 9, no.7, July 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5. 1958



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961510018-9"

P/036/60/000/001/001/006 A123/A026

AUTHOR:

Wegrzyn, Jan, Master of Engineering

TITLE:

A New Hypothesis on Hydrogen and Formation of Blowholes in Welds.

Part II

PERIODICAL: Przegląd Spawalnictwa, 1960, No. 1, pp. 1 - 5

TEXT: This is the continuation of the article published in No. 12, 1959, of this periodical. A series of welding tests performed in an apparatus filled with argon (Fig. 9) are described. It was established that the amount of H₂S and CH₄, formed during welding depends on the difference of S or C contents in the electrode used and in the steel welded. If the S or C contents were equal the hydrogen content in the electrode shell was deciding. Extensive tests are performed with sheated electrodes. The influence of the moisture content in the electrode shell on the formation of blowholes is discussed and shown in a photograph (Fig. 10). Tests showed that hydrogen bubbles were accompanied by slag sediments from electrode shells. Moist electrode shells help in the formation of bubbles. Possibilities of hydrogen formation in austenitic steels, nickel, copper and bronze, during CO₂-shielded welding and "Arc-Atom" welding

Card 1/2

P/036/60/000/001/001/006 A123/A026

A New Hypothesis on Hydrogen and Formation of Blowholes in Welds. Part II

are given. Thermodynamic data on formation of carbon-chromium and iron are shown in Table 7. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 6 references: 3 US, 2 East German and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut Spawalnictwa (Welding Institute), Gliwice

Card 2/2

23528

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P/036/61/000/002/004/004 A111/A126

AUTHOR:

Wegrzyn, Jan, Master of Engineering

TITLE:

Influence of carbon on the weldability of stainless chromium steels

PERIODICAL: Przeglad Spawalnictwa, no. 2, 1961, 49-53

TEXT: The author reviews briefly the properties of various steels and deals with the influence of carbon on stainless chromium steel as used in the chemical industry. The brittleness is caused by the growth of grains in the transfer zone, by separation of carton in the welding seam and hardening in the transfer zone. The weldability of stainless chromium steel depends on its carbon content. Chromium steels contain xCy-type carbon elements (Cr, Te) and titanium carbons (TiC). The solubility of carbons in ferritic chromium steels depends on the temperature. At high temperatures the carbon solubility is high, whereas it is very low at normal temperatures. Welding causes fast heating of transit zones and transfer of carbons into the solution. Fast cooling increases the structural tension and the brittleness. Annealing prevents this phenomenon providing good plasticity. The equal hardness of annealed and non-annealed zones proves that not the grain growth, but the solubility and separation of carbons causes brittle-

Card 1/3

23528 P/036/61/000/002/004/004 A111/A126

Influence of carbon on the weldability of ...

ness of stainless chromium steels. The weldability of chromium ferritic steels containing 17% Cr are shown in Table 1. There were used: 4 and 8 mm plates and austenitic electrodes (18% Cr 8Ni, 6% Mn), semi-ferritic electrodes (C - max. 0.07; Cr - 13-15%; Ni - 3-1%) and ferritic electrodes (C - max. 0.08; Cr - 15-17%). The weldability was determined by joint angles. Wide angles were reached by annealing at 800°C. Non-annealed joints were highly plastic in case of low carbon content and a sufficient amount of Ti. Stainless chromium steel containing 17% Cr and 0.35% Ti is weldable, if the amount of carbon does not exceed 0.06%. Welding joints of such steels performed by austenitic electrodes show good plasticity without thermal treatment. There are 17 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Spawalnictwa, Gliwice, (Welding Institute) Gliwice.

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Influence of carbon on the weldability of ...

P/036/61/000/002/004/004 A111/A126

т.(Sklad chemicany %							Quality
p.	c	Mn	Si	Cr	P	S	Ti	Ocena of spawalności Welding
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<u> </u>	0,06	0,68	0,42	16,30	(,028	0,031	álady	dobra good
. 2	0,07	0,54	0,27	16,72	0,023	0,024	0,32	b. dobra
3	0,09	0,70	0,40	15,95	6,027	0,026	0,35	dostatecana 11
4	0,10	0,49	0,38	17,12	C,031	0,027	ślady	niedosta bad
5	0,12	0,55	0,33	16,48	0,024	0,028	0,47	niedostate-11
6	0,12	0,60	0,47	16,57	0,025	0,030	álady	niedosta- ,, tecana
7	0,13	0,65	0,40	17,23	0,029	0,024	0,68	niedostate-II

Card 3/3

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Z/046/62/000/002/003/004 D006/D102

12300

Wegrzyn, Jan, Doctor, Engineer

TITLE:

AUTHOR:

Pore formation in welding with low-carbon steel electrodes

PERIODICAL:

Zváračský zborník, no. 2, 1962, 217-233

TEXT: The study was made to find an explanation for the tendency to pore formation of acid, rutile, and basic electr des. Research has shown that the main cause of pore formation in welding with low-carbon coated electrodes are the volatile hydrogenous compounds. In the tests, acid and rutile coatings were enriched with the main components of basic coatings, and basic coatings with the main components of acid coatings. It was found that the pore formation in welding with coated electrodes is primarily due to the following reactions: 1. Escape of crystalline water from the slag drop. 2. Reaction of hydrogen with fluorides. Therefore, acid and rutile electrodes should not contain fluorides. 3. Reaction of fluorides with silicon oxide in basic electrodes with high SiO₂ content. Also investigated were the reactions of hydrogen with the elements in the welded joint. At an accumulation of hydrogen, carbon, silicon and sulphur,

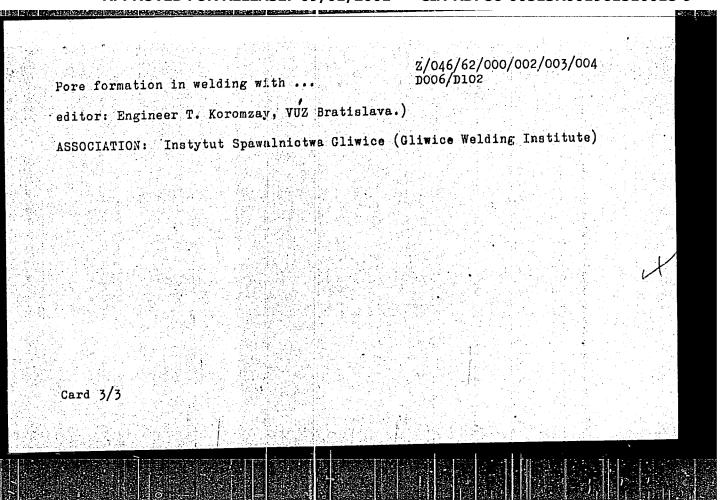
Card 1/3

Z/046/62/000/002/003/004 D006/D102

Pore formation in welding with ..

reactions take place in the unsolidified weld metal which eventually induce pore formation. Its extent depends on the quantity of hydrogen and those elements which are capable of forming volatile compounds with hydrogen. The formation of methane in welded joints was determined by analysis of gases escaping during welding and by the calculation of energy released in methane formation. Similar methods were used for the determination of hydrogen sulfide and it was found that the molecular pressure of H2S is much higher than that of methane. This explains the remarkable tendency to pore formation observed in welded joints with high sulphur and hydrogen contents. It was also found that when lasic coatings with very low hydrogen content are used, the presence of sulphur does not cause pore formation. The research has further shown that while low phosphor content usually does not cause pore formation, very high phosphor and hydrogen contents may lead to pore formation in welded joints made with acid electrodes. Manganese, nickel, chromium and other elements incapable of forming volatile compounds with hydrogen do not contribute to the pore formation in welding with acid and basic electrodes. There are 13 figures and 8 tables. (Technical

Card 2/3



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P/036/62/000/011/001/001 D001/D101

AUTHOR:

Wegrzyn, Jan, Doctor of Engineering

TITLE:

Weldability of stainless ferritic steels with a 17% Cr

content

PERIODICAL:

Przeględ spawalnictwa, no. 11, 1962, 281-293

TEXT: Nickel shortage and prices motivated this study made as part of a search for nickel-free alloys with the properties and weldability of acid- and heat-resisting nickel steel. The purpose was to obtain a uniform explanation of brittleness in chromium steel welds not found in literature. Another study on the same subject will appear in the no. 12, 1962 issue of the same periodical. Investigation was carried out at the Instytut Spawal-nictwa (Welding Institute) in Glivice on a total of ten samples of H17 and H17T steels produced by the Huta Haildon (Metallurgical Plant "Baildon") and by the Instytut Metali Hieżelsznych (Institute of Nonferrous Metals) in Glivice. The composition of samples varied within the following limits: C - 0.03-0.12%, Im - 0.35-0.68%, Si - 0.18-0.54%, P - 0.007-0.035%,

Card 1/3

P/036/62/000/011/001/001 D001/D101

Weldability of stainless forritic ...

S - 0.009-0.028%, Cr - 15.61-17.27%, Ti - traces-1.20%. Four samples also contained 0.041-0.28% Ni and low quantities of oxygen, mitrogen, and hydrogen. Conventional assumptions that hardening, corrosion, and grain growth in the transition zone and steel brittleness in ambient temperature are prime reasons for weld brittleness have been disproved, while a hypothesis postulating that supersaturation with carbon and nitrogen is the critical cause of weld brittleness has been proved in experiments. These involved examination of samples for plastic properties in supersaturated, tempered, and annealed conditions; upon treatment imitating the thermal cycle in a welding transition zone; for mechanical properties of welded joints; and in metallographical, chemical, and X ray analyses. The reasons responsible for embrittlement in supersaturated H17 and H17T steel were established in further tests: Examination of mechanical properties of supersaturated steel after cold extraction of hydrogen, same examination upon heat extraction of hydrogen and supersaturation; X ray analysis of lattice reflexes of alpha phase supersaturated and tempered steels; investigation of the edercion force of supersaturated steel samples tempered at different temperatures; and investigation on how the cooling rate affects plastic properties of

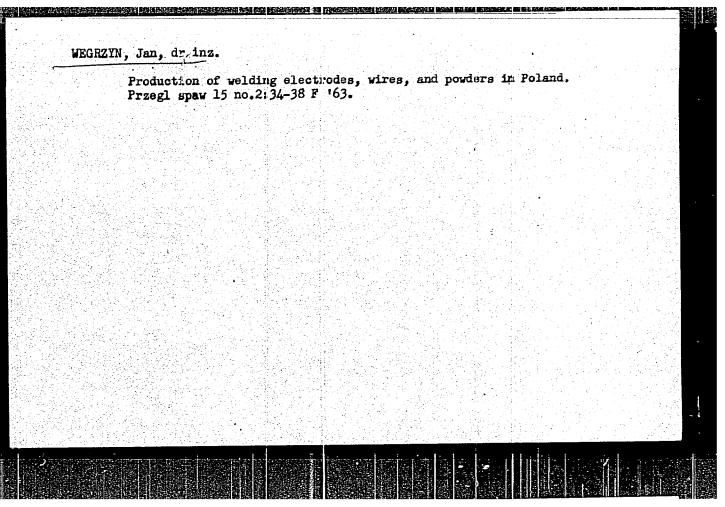
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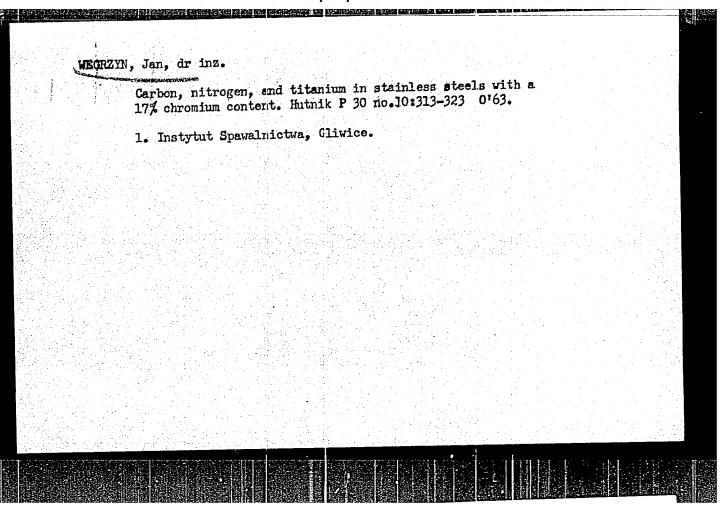
Weldability of stainless ferritic .

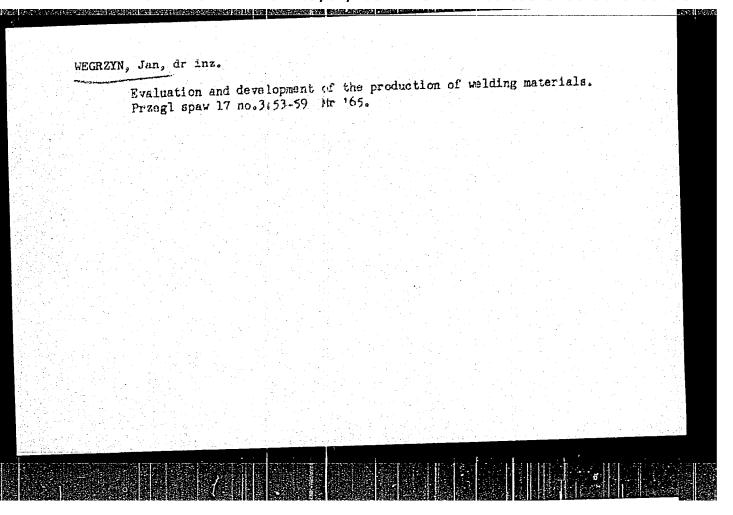
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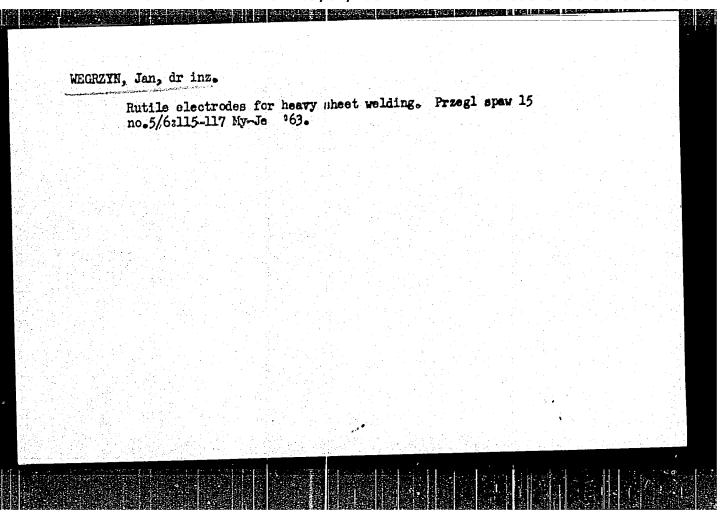
steel. Conclusions: Supersaturation of the transition zone causes embrittlement in entirely ferritic chromium steel welds. Carbon and nitrogen trapped in the internodal, and excess titanium in the heteronodal solutions, as well as coherent phases of segregation, impede the dislocation drift. For good weldability, 17% Cr steel must contain not more than 0.06% carbon, 0.05% nitrogen, and between 0.25 and 0.40% titanium. Polish H17 steel is of poor weldability due to a carbon content of as much as 0.12% under Polish standards in H17 steel, and as much as 0.10% in H17T steel. Preheating of chromium steel before welding aids separation of components from the supersaturated transition zone. Austenitic welding electrodes are required. There are 27 figures and 8 tables.

Card 3/3









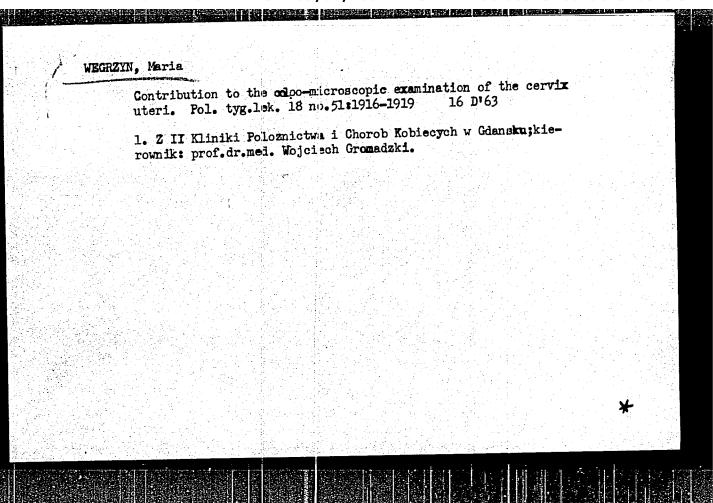
WEGRZYN, Jerzy

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1. Z I Oddzialu Urazowo-Ortopedycznego Miejskiego Szpitala Chirurgii Urazowej w Warszawie (Ordynator: dr. med. S. Jakubowski).

SZCZECINSKI, Z.; WEGRZYN, J.; PIWOWAR, S.

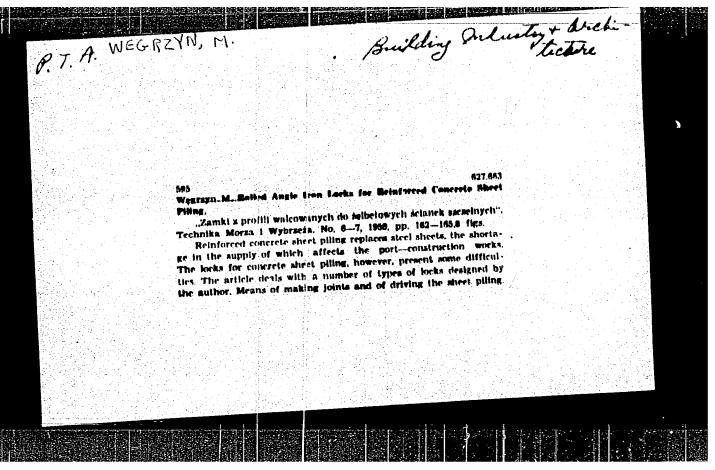
Discussion concerning Stanislaw Piwowar's article on Weldability of H 17 and H 17 T stainless steel." Przegl spaw 15 no.5/6:132-133 My-Je *63.



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Evaluation of fluorescence microscopy in the cytodiagnosis of cancers of the cervix uteri. Ginek. pol. 34 no.52625-630 *63.

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WEGRZYN, M. Prestressed posts in the bridge-building industry. P. 227 (Drogownictwo. Vol. 12, no. 10, Oct. 1957, Warszaw, Poland) Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, FE bruary 1958

WEGRZYN, M.

Characteristics of modern dry docks. p. 368

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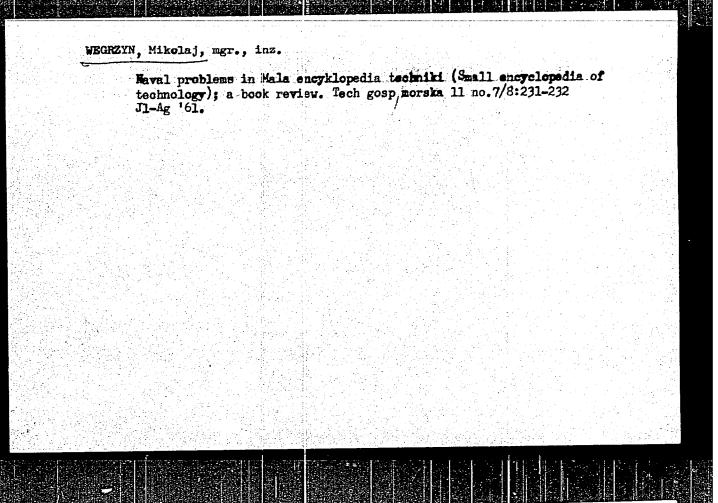
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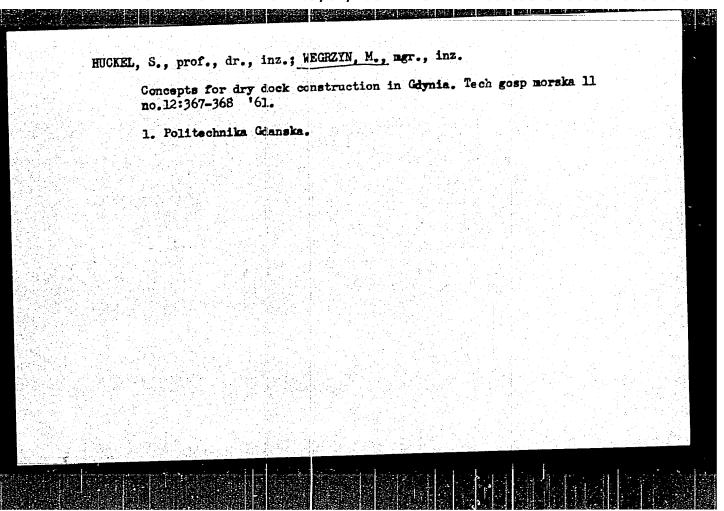
WEGRZYN, M.

Construction of a wha rf in the Yugoslav port Koper. p.80
The Gdynia Port in 1958. p.85
A new type of crane with a grip. p.87
The maritime organization of the United Nations. p.87
Harbor cranes of Polish construction. p.88
Superiority of pneumatic rafts. p.90
Ocean harbors of People's China. p.93

TECHNIKA I GOSPODARKA MORSKA. (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna, Morski Instytut Techniczny i Morski Institut Tybacki) Gdansk, Poland. Vol.9, no.3, Mar. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index, (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.64, June 1959 Uncl.





WEGRZYN, Mikolaj, mgr., ins.

Application of radiography in studies of models of fundaments.
Archiw hydrotech 8 no.3:455-464 '61.

1. Katedra Fundamentowania Politechniki Gdanskiej, Gdansk-Wrzeszcz, ul. Majakowskiego 11/12

(Radiography)

WEGRZYN, Mikolaj, dr., ins.

Pile test loading with horizontal forces. Technika gosp morska 12 no.3:83-85 Mr 62.

1. Politechnika Gdanska, czlonek Kolegium Redakcyjnego Miesiecznika "Technika i Gospodarka, Norska"

